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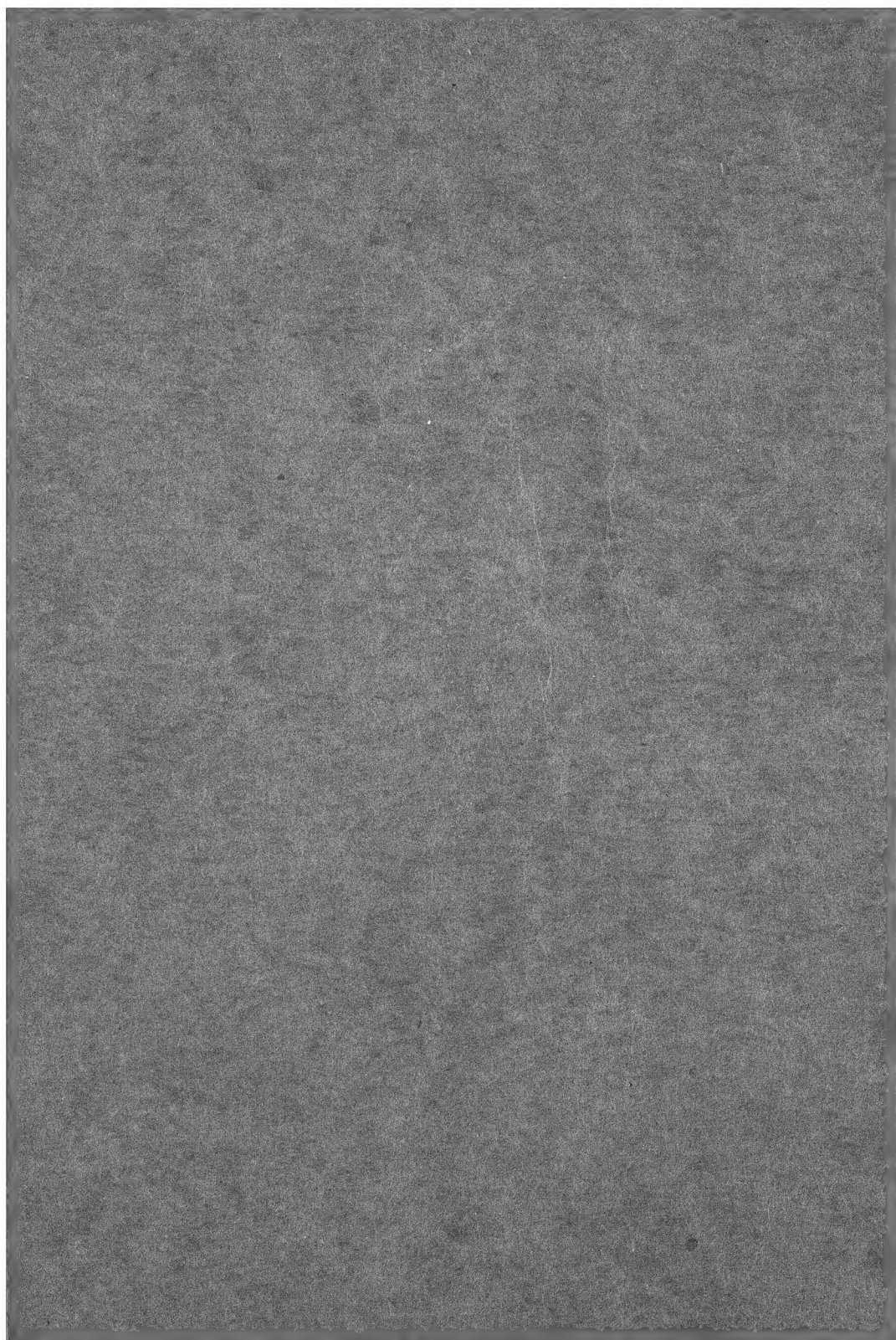
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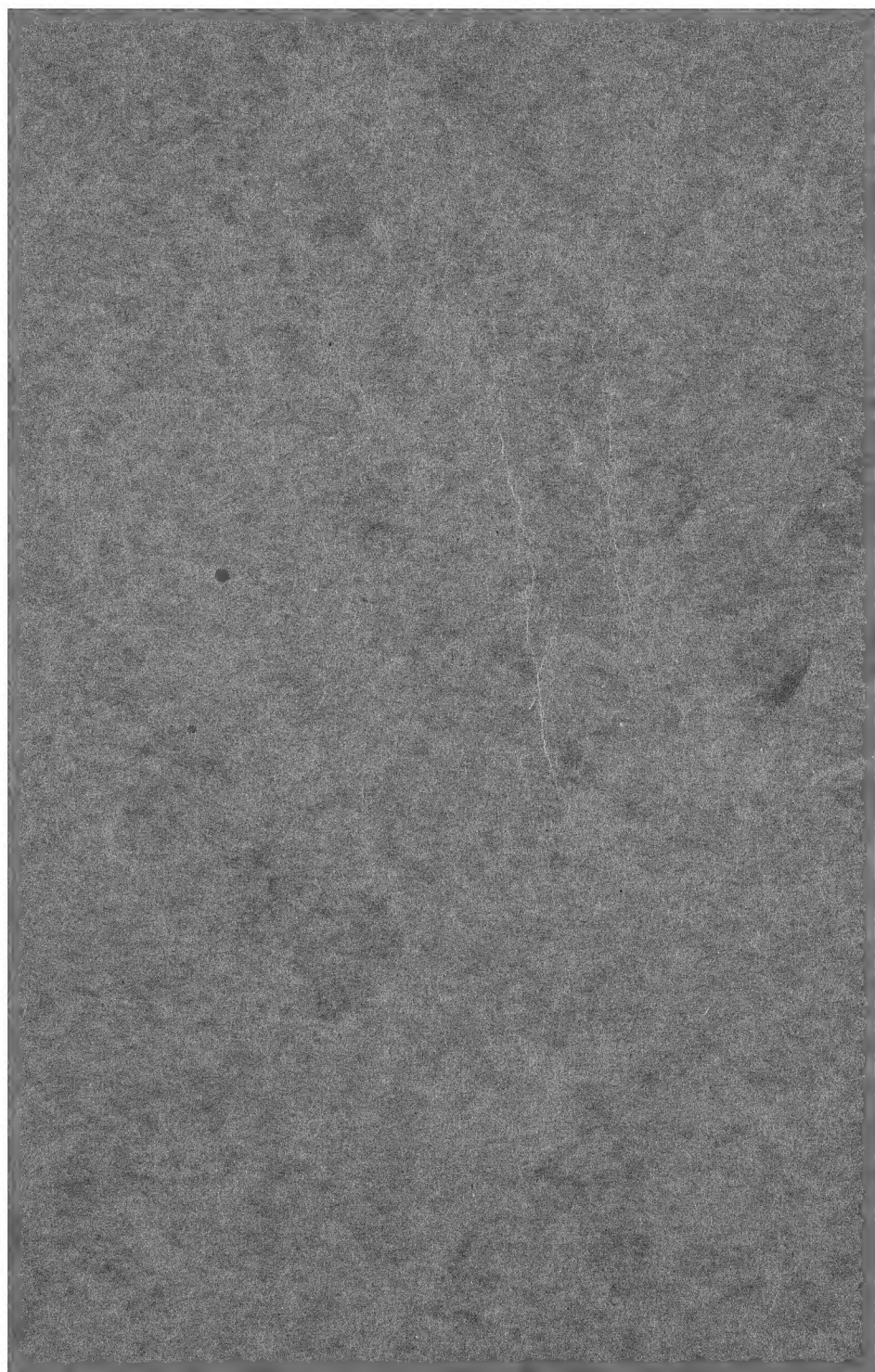


1894-1944



"I hear the tread of nations,
Of Empires yet to be,
The dull low wash of waves
where yet
Shall roll a human sea."

—Whittier.



Fiftieth Anniversary

of the

FORMATION OF

North West Mounted Police Lodge

Number Eleven

*Ancient, Free and Accepted
Masons*

Regina, Saskatchewan

October 28th, 1944.



Left to Right. Back Row: Bro. R. J. Fleming, Bro. C. F. Gillespy, W. Bro. W. J. Brake, Bro. E. Brakefield-Moore, W. Bro. D. McDougall, Bro. D. J. McCombe. Front Row: Bro. H. S. Hanna, R. W. Bro. Robt. A. Tate, Bro. F. W. Kimberley, W. Bro. H. W. Nichol, Bro. G. H. Bennett, W. Bro. H. R. Gordon, Bro. J. Robinson. Absent: Bro. W. J. Pym.

OFFICERS FOR 1944

W.M.	W. Bro. H. W. Nichol
I.P.M.	W. Bro. H. R. Gordon
S.W.	Bro. H. S. Hanna
J.W.	Bro. J. Robinson
Treas.	W. Bro. W. J. Brake
Secretary	R.W. Bro. Robt. A. Tate
Chaplain	Bro. D. J. McCombe
S.D.	Bro. F. W. Kimberley
J.D.	Bro. G. H. Bennett
D. of C.	W. Bro. D. McDougall
S.S.	Bro. W. J. Pym
J.S.	Bro. E. Brakefield-Moore
I.G.	Bro. C. F. Gilhespy
Tyler	Bro. R. J. Fleming

COMMITTEES FOR 1944

ATTENDANCE: Chairman—Bro. C. F. Gilhespy
SICK VISITATION: Chairman—Bro. R. J. Fleming
INVESTIGATING: Chairman—Bro. Thomas Newmis
FINANCE: Chairman—W. Bro. G. W. Grant
RECEPTION: Chairman—Bro. W. Mock
WAR SERVICES: Chairman—Bro. L. G. Lindsay
MUSIC: Chairman—Bro. E. Evans
ENTERTAINMENT: Chairman—Bro. W. J. Pym
LIFE MEMBERSHIP INVESTMENT: Chairman—R.W. Bro. J. D. Watson
MASONIC TEMPLE TRUSTEE SHAREHOLDERS: R.W. Bro. J. D. Watson;
W. Bro. R. P. Fogarty, Bros. J. L. Anderson, E. L. Yingst.
REPRESENTATIVES MASONIC COUNCIL: Wor. Master and Wardens;
W. Bros. W. J. Brake, G. W. Grant; Bros. W. Mock, R. L. R. Cockerell
AUDITOR: Bro. A. H. D. Parker.

NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE LODGE

No. 11, G.R.S., A.F. & A.M.

Regina, October 7th, 1944.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am directed by the Worshipful Master to request your attendance at the following meeting of this Lodge, to be held in the Hotel Saskatchewan, Regina.

EMERGENT MEETING, OCTOBER 28th, 1944

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Conferring Master Mason Degree

Candidate—Brother Charles Cecil Green

ACTING OFFICERS OF THE LODGE

W.M.	W. Bro. D. McDougall.	N.W.M.P. No. 11	Regina City Police
I.P.M.	V.W. Bro. H. M. Dixon.	Hanley No. 28.	R.C.M. Police
S.W.	Bro. D. J. McCombe	N.W.M.P. No. 11	R.C.M. Police
J.W.	Bro. E. Brakefield-Moore.	N.W.M.P. No. 11	R.C.M. Police
Treas.	Bro. J. N. D. Thurston.	N.W.M.P. No. 11	R.C.M. Police
Secretary	Bro. G. L. Bracegirdle.	N.W.M.P. No. 11	R.C.M. Police
Chaplain.	Bro. S. C. W. Hemingway.	N.W.M.P. No. 11	R.C.M. Police
S.D.	Bro. R. Robertson	Neptune No. 375 (Scot.)	R.C.M. Police
J.D.	Bro. J. Robinson	N.W.M.P. No. 11	R.C.M. Police
D. of C.	Bro. E. Tutin	N.W.M.P. No. 11	R.C.M. Police
S.S.	Bro. C. F. Gilhespy	N.W.M.P. No. 11	R.C.M. Police
J.S.	Bro. C. R. Eves.	N.W.M.P. No. 11	R.C.M. Police
Asst. Std.	Bro. J. I. Mallow.	N.W.M.P. No. 11	R.C.M. Police
Asst. Std.	Bro. A. H. M. Downey.	N.W.M.P. No. 11	R.C.M. Police
I.G.	Bro. E. H. Hermanson.	N.W.M.P. No. 11	R.C.M. Police

Presentation of Flag Bro. R. Robertson. Neptune No. 375 (Scot.) R.C.M. Police

ASSISTING IN DEGREE WORK

Receiving			
Candidate.	W. Bro. D. McDougall.	N.W.M.P. No. 11	Regina City Police
Obligation	W. Bro. P. P. Nightingale	N.W.M.P. No. 11	R.C.M. Police
Raising	W. Bro. J. S. Hendry	Memorial No. 172.	Moose Jaw City Police
Floor Work.	W. Bro. P. P. Nightingale	N.W.M.P. No. 11	R.C.M. Police
Apron.	W. Bro. D. McDougall	N.W.M.P. No. 11	R.C.M. Police
Tracing Board.	V.W. Bro. H. M. Dixon	Hanley No. 28.	R.C.M. Police
Working Tools.	V.W. Bro. H. M. Dixon	Hanley No. 28	R.C.M. Police
Charge.	Bro. R. Anderson	N.W.M.P. No. 11	Regina City Police
Presentation V.S.L.	Bro. S. C. W. Hemingway.	N.W.M.P. No. 11	R.C.M. Police

Fraternally yours,
ROBT. A. TATE,
Secretary.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY BANQUET

Menu

HALF GRAPEFRUIT, FLORIDA
CELERY OLIVES
ROAST SASKATCHEWAN TOM TURKEY
CRANBERRY SAUCE
NEW PEAS POTATO AU GRATIN
FRESH FRUIT PIE
COFFEE

Programme

GRACE
"O CANADA"

Toasts.....The King and the Craft
Brethren in the Armed Forces
Silent Toast

Welcome.....W. Bro. H. W. Nichol, Worshipful Master

Solo.....Bro. Sam Swayze
Bro. Ian Barrie, Accompanist

Address.....M.W. Bro. Douglas Fraser, Past Grand Master

Junior Warden's Toast

"God Save the King"



Left to Right: Back Row: Bros. T. McLeod, A. L. Castellain, P. Wolters, R. F. Liston, A. Robinson, E. Cochrane, T. F. Burnett, G. Bates. Centre Row: Bros. C. H. Dee, A. Stewart, F. Smith; W. Bro. R. Belcher; Bros. H. T. Ayre, W. W. Haslett, R. Croy. Bottom Row: Bros. W. W. DeRossiter, J. Ritchie, J. H. Heffernan, J. Mills.

Note: This photo was taken in 1895. It included most of the original tableau of Officers together with acting Officers and early members of the Lodge. Original Officers not included had, in the meantime, in the course of duty, removed from Headquarters.

History of North West Mounted Police Lodge No. 11, A.F. & A.M.

YESTERDAY

I am the day whose pulse once thrilled
With life and joy, but now is stilled;
Whose errors ye cannot efface;
Whose steps ye never can retrace;
And yet, whose hopes may be fulfilled.

"The Lodge is now North West Mounted Police in name only, but the name will be a landmark when the Police have gone."

In that sentence is epitomized a half century of history of this famous Lodge. It has in it a note of sadness and regret but also of prophecy and promise. It was written by R.W. Brother Isaac Forbes in his report as D.D.G.M. in 1906—the year when the fortunes of the Lodge had reached their lowest ebb and when was made the momentous decision which saved the Lodge from oblivion and started it again on the pathway of prosperity. The epic story of its formation, vicissitudes and ultimate triumphs is detailed in the following pages. Implicit in it is much of the very stuff of which this new western civilization was moulded. Depicted in the action are examples of the virtues of faith, hope and charity; qualities of justice, courage and hospitality; deeds of brave adventure; unselfish service and high idealism. It pulsates with life and living. It is essentially a record of pioneer craftsmen at labour in Temple Building and, as such, being Masonic, it follows inevitably that it embraces the work of community building. It deals with times, places and events when the West was young, with foundations well and truly laid and plans and designs newly drawn. It recalls forcibly to our minds the mosaic pavement with the checkered squares of alternate prosperity and adversity, the skirting of hope and faith in G.A.O.T.U. and the blazing Star of Dependence on Divine Providence.

In imagination we stand on the meridian of 1906 and take a retrospective view of the first day of October, 1894—the date of the institution of the Lodge. We glimpse into the more remote past: we observe its varying fortunes down through the intervening years to this, its Golden Jubilee, when we can proudly speak of prophecy fulfilled.

The setting was heroic: the times historic. The vast interior of a half continent lay unexplored and undeveloped. For countless years it had been the habitat of the aborigines: then for two centuries the hunting preserve of great fur companies. Owned by the Indians under natural title and exploited by adventurers under charter it was "the Great Unknown Land." But it was a land of vast potentialities—

"These are the gardens of the desert:

These the unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful,

For which the speech of England has no name:

The Prairies."

In 1867 the dream of Confederation materialized constitutionally but its full intent, as defined in the verse of Scripture, "He shall have Dominion also from sea to sea and from the rivers unto the ends of the earth," Psalm 72, verse 8, had yet to be achieved. The Atlantic washed its eastern shores but where the Pacific rolled was an independent colony and between lay Rupert's Land, the title whereof was vested in "The Governor and Company of the Adventurers of England trading into Hudson Bay." In 1870 the Dominion Government purchased the holdings of the Company. Unrest stirred among the Indians and under the leadership of Louis Riel they rebelled. Meanwhile negotiations with British Columbia went forward and in 1872 she joined Confederation. A term of the agreement was that a transcontinental railway should be constructed within the next decade. On the alienation of its landed rights the Hudson Bay Company was no longer charged with the maintenance of law and order. In April, 1873, a Federal Act was passed for the formation of a mounted Constabulary to police the new land. Thus the famous North West Mounted Police was organized. Colorful, venturesome, efficient and reliable the Force early achieved an enviable reputation and from the East and Motherland there were attracted to its ranks young men of splendid courage and high standards. Particularly under Commissioner Lawrence Herchmer it attained an outstanding position and the "Scarlet Riders of the Plains" on their long patrols carried the Queen's law throughout all the land and to its farthest bounds. True to their motto they did "Maintain the Law" without fear or favour but ever with fairness, kindness and dignity. By seven great treaties negotiated in the years 1871 to 1877 the natural rights of the native tribes to the North West Territories were relinquished. Thus all things were legally in order and with the building of the railway and the offer of free grant land the pioneers poured in to win for themselves homes and independence. On August 23, 1882, the steel reached the crossing of the Wascana and the tent town Pile O' Bones was re-christened Regina, the Queen City of the Plains. This was the spot which Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney had chosen on June 30, 1882, to be the new Capital of the North West Territories, and on March 27, 1883, it was so designated officially. On May 13, 1883, "The Barracks," headquarters of the North West Mounted Police, the Indian offices and the Vice Regal residence were established here. On February 24, 1883, the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, which then exercised jurisdiction over all the North West Territories, granted a dispensation for the formation of a Masonic Lodge—Wascana No. 23. Among the members of the Force was a sprinkling of Master Masons, many of whom affiliated with the new Lodge and others joined by initiation, so that by 1894 there was a group of some fourteen Masons at The Barracks. During the early eighties many new settlers arrived and with their influx and that of the soldiers sent to suppress the second Riel rebellion, 1885, the Force was busily engaged in the performance of its multifarious duties. But hard times followed and the "first fine frenzy" of pioneering flagged and abated. Life on the plains became humdrum and the military establishment correspondingly stable and routine. Then it was that the Brethren at the Barracks conceived the ambition to form an exclusively military Lodge in which the first qualification should be membership in the Force. This requirement was not statutory but was enforced as a recognized custom.

The story of its formation is best told by quoting the historical record prepared by Bros. Smith and Bates and included in the first printed Bylaws of 1895, together with records from the minutes and the report to Grand Lodge.

BYLAWS 1895: "The history of the first Masonic Lodge organized by members of this Force must be a subject of deep interest to all Brethren of the Craft who have served, may be at present serving, or who may become members later on; therefore the following facts are briefly stated for their general information:

"In a large body of men such as the N.W.M. Police, whose members are scattered over such a vast extent of territory, and who are gathered from almost every civilized country in the world, a certain percentage of Masons are bound to be found, and it would not have been consistent with the usual perseverance and enlightened teachings of Freemasonry had the members of the Order failed to organize a Lodge among themselves, and so be in a better position to carry out the precepts and tenets of the Order than could otherwise have been done while so many different Lodges were represented by them.

"A Mounted Policeman's duties are various, and his continued place of residence (with a few exceptions) uncertain. Principally for this latter reason it was thought that a Lodge at Headquarters, Regina, would relieve a Brother from the necessity of continually changing his allegiance from one Lodge to another, and so be the means of concentrating his energies in a more systematic manner towards the good of the Craft in general.

"It is said with truth that 'from small beginnings great things often accrue.' So in the present case the above idea having once been expressed by some zealous brother, it quickly became a source of conversation by many, until finally it was decided to hold a meeting of all members of the Craft then present at Headquarters and discuss the subject in detail.

"The meeting was accordingly held on the 6th of July, 1894. The matter was thoroughly discussed, and some of the preliminary arrangements made; another meeting, however, was necessary before the final steps could be taken.

"A most essential requisite, a suitable room in which to hold our meetings, had to be secured in the first place, and in this matter we are to be congratulated on our successful endeavours.

"Commissioner Herchmer, having been consulted on the subject, very kindly allowed us the privilege of using a large room in barracks, and thereby earned the sincere gratitude of all members of the Lodge.

"At a little later period a Lodge of the A.O.U.W. was organized by members of the Force at Headquarters, and the use of an additional room was granted by the Commissioner for an ante-room, to be utilized by the two societies.

"The benefit to the Lodge by these concessions becomes apparent to all when the expenses which would otherwise have been incurred for rent, fuel, light, etc., are taken into a consideration.

"Our final meeting to complete arrangements, preparatory to forwarding our application for a Dispensation, took place on the 24th August, 1894, when the following brethren affixed their signatures to the petition, and therefore became charter members of the Lodge:

Bro. R. Belcher,	Wascana Lodge, No. 23, Regina.
Bro. M. H. Hayne,	" "
Bro. H. Des Barres,	" "
Bro. G. Bates,	" "

Bro. F. Smith,	Ancient St. Johns, No. 3, G.R.C.
Bro. A. Stewart,	Wascana Lodge No. 23, Regina.
Bro. R. Crory,	" "
Bro. J. A. Martin,	" "
Bro. H. T. Ayre,	" "
Bro. P. Wolters,	" "
Bro. J. Ritchie,	Lodge St. John, No. 175, Greenock, Scotland.
Bro. E. A. Faulds,	Wascana Lodge, No. 23, Regina.
Bro. H. T. Otis,	Bow River Lodge, No. 28, Calgary.
Bro. S. G. Main,	Wascana Lodge, No. 23, Regina.

"In the earlier stages of all organizations some prominent figures are always to be noticed as taking the initiative in the work to be done. In the case of this Lodge the names of Brothers Murray Hayne, John Alfred Martin, and others of the charter members, will always stand pre-eminent in this respect, they having worked indefatigably to bring the project to a successful issue.

"The selection of officers, as follows, was made at a meeting held on the 26th September, 1894:

W.M.	Bro. Belcher.
S.W.	" Martin.
J.W.	" Hayne.
Treasurer,	" Stewart.
Secretary,	" Ritchie.
Chaplain,	" Cochrane.
S.D.	" Main.
J.D.	" Wolters.
D. of C.	" Robinson.
S. Steward,	" Otis.
J.	" Cummings.
I.G.,	" Bates.
Tyler,	" Faulds.

"All the above were duly installed in their respective positions on the first day of October, 1894, with the exception of Brothers Martin and Hayne, who were prevented from taking offices selected for them on account of matters of duty taking them away to other posts. Bros. Smith and Ayre were therefore elected to take the vacant positions.

"The ceremony of installing the first officers of the Lodge working under Dispensation, was conducted by M.W. Bro. Goggin, P.G.M., assisted by W. Bro. Chatwin, the Lodge room having been suitably prepared and nicely decorated by the Brethren for the occasion, and to celebrate the event refreshments were provided after the conclusion of the business, when a couple of hours of social intercourse were very pleasantly passed.

"The instructive and highly interesting address delivered by M.W. Bro. Goggin on this occasion will ever be remembered with pleasure by those who were fortunate enough to be present.

"At this time, when the experience of older members of the Craft was of the utmost assistance to us, the Brethren of Wascana Lodge No. 23, were ever ready with the helping hand, and for their sympathetic and cheerful compliance with our requests they will ever be held in kind remembrance by the members of the N.W.M.P. Lodge. The Wascana Lodge has always

been closely identified with the N.W.M.P. in respect to Masonry, more members of the Force having been connected with it than with any other in the N.W. Territories or Manitoba.

"Particular mention must be made of the following W. Brethren, who after the Lodge had started its regular work, so very kindly from time to time attended at its meetings and guided the newly-appointed officers in their respective duties: W. Bro. Chatwin; W. Bro. Henderson; W. Bro. Jamieson; R.W. Bro. Kerr; W. Bro. Marshall; W. Bro. Wright.

"A thoughtful act, when the matter of providing regalia, etc., for the Lodge was in contemplation, was performed by Brother John Martin, who presented the W.M. with a handsome collar, jewel and apron.

"Brother Castellain (a newly initiated brother) at a later period made a very suitable gift to the Lodge in the shape of a handsome copy of the Volume of the Sacred Law.

"The work done by the Lodge while under Dispensation having been considered satisfactory, a Charter was granted by the M.W.G.M., and on the 5th September, 1895, the D.D.G.M., R.W. Bro. Benson, paid an official visit and, assisted by the following P. Masters, R.W. Bro. Mackintosh, W. Bro. Chatwin, W. Bro. Henderson, W. Bro. Jamieson, W. Bro. Marshall, constituted the Lodge with the usual impressive ceremonies.

"From the time of the first meeting after the reception of the Dispensation up to the present date, the success of the undertaking has been a continued source of gratification and pleasure to all concerned."

"MINUTES OCTOBER 1st, 1894: 'M.W. Bro. Goggin delivered to the officers and brethren the necessary charges, and addressed them in a most interesting and instructive manner and then, in the name and by the authority of the M.W. Grand Master, he declared the new Lodge duly Instituted and properly prepared for the transaction of such business as may lawfully come before it and handed the W.M. the Dispensation and the gavel of authority and resigned the chair in favour of W. Bro. Belcher.'"

"REPORT TO GRAND LODGE: 'In the proceedings of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Manitoba, A.F. & A.M., 1894-95, R.W. Bro. George B. Murphy, D.D.G.M. District No. 8, reported as follows: N.W.M.P. Lodge U.D., Regina: During the past year application was made for a Dispensation to form a new Lodge, the North West Mounted Police Lodge, at the Barracks, Regina. The Dispensation was duly issued and the Lodge is now in a flourishing condition with a membership of twenty-eight.'"

Thus was formed a Lodge unique in the history of Masonry in all the West. It was active and progressive and by virtue of the coming and going of its members in the course of their duties throughout the length and breadth of the land it radiated a Masonic influence far in excess of most Lodges. In 1897 D.D.G.M. Hector Lang reported "The condition of this Lodge is highly satisfactory. Great care is exercised in the selection of material. The meetings are most harmonious and I consider the Lodge one of the foremost in the district. The returns are correct in every particular and worthy of special mention for neatness."

But again events of momentous import were shaping. In 1896 the Dominion Government initiated an aggressive immigration policy and for the next ten years settlers from Europe and the United States poured in from every port, spreading like a rising tide over all the Last Great West. In 1898 free

gold "from the grass roots down" was discovered in the Klondike and with the wild stampede of prospectors came urgent demand for police protection and the necessity for the establishment of law and order in the gold fields. The Empire at about the same time became involved in the tragic Boer War and for the aid of the Motherland many loyal members of the Force volunteered. Meeting the pressing responsibilities arising out of these developments strained the utmost resources of the Force and the number at Headquarters dwindled to the minimum. Of the entire membership of the Lodge but two remained. The difficulties then encountered are best indicated by the following excerpts from Annual Reports of successive D.D.G.M.s:

1899—D.D.G.M. F. S. Proctor: N.W.M.P. No. 61—"I met with a very kindly reception from the few brethren left in residence at the Barracks—so many of its members drafted to the Yukon, only about 9 or 10 left at Regina."

1900—D.D.G.M. H. H. Campkin: N.W.M.P. No. 61—"This Lodge requires consideration of Grand Lodge. All officers and members away but two—either being drafted for Yukon Territory or volunteered for service in South Africa."

1901—D.D.G.M. A. B. Gillis: N.W.M.P. No. 61—"Lying practically dormant for past year. During last month the Lodge has been re-organized. Books in good shape."

1904—D.D.G.M. D. D. Ellis: N.W.M.P. No. 61—"This Lodge is dormant. No meeting has been held for 18 months and I see little hope for a revival—the brethren being moved so frequently."

Early in 1906 M.W. Bro. W. G. Scott, Grand Master Grand Lodge of Manitoba, instructed R.W. Bro. W. B. Tate, D.D.G.M., District No. 8, to arrest the Charter. In compliance with the order R.W. Bro. Tate called a meeting of the Lodge on April 27th, 1906; he reviewed the situation and explained the case fully to the brethren. It was then decided to deliver up the Charter and the books to Grand Lodge.

After the closing of the Lodge during an informal meeting R.W. Bro. Tate urged on the brethren the importance of saving the Charter and suggested that the practice heretofore prevailing be relaxed to permit the membership of civilians and, to promote greater efficiency, that the meetings be held in the City. He also stated that he would take no further steps in the matter until they had had time to reconsider the question. Subsequently on May 18th, 1906, at a meeting of the Lodge at the Barracks, the motion to surrender the Charter was rescinded and it was decided to hold future meetings of the Lodge in the City of Regina.

The success attending this move is reported by D.D.G.M. Isaac Forbes to Grand Lodge as follows:

"N.W.M.P. LODGE No. 11, Regina. I paid my official visit to this Lodge on May 2nd. This being my own Lodge, and attending regularly myself, I take a great interest in it. Owing to the fact that all the members belonged to the N.W.M. Police, and that the majority of them had been transferred to different places, leaving the Lodge short of members with whom to hold meetings, for the last four years it had been going down hill. I am pleased to say that this is now a thing of the past. The removal of the place of meeting from the N.W.M.P. Barracks to the City of Regina, which took

place on October 4th, 1906, has proved to be of great welfare to Masonry. Since the meeting on October 4th the Lodge has increased from sixteen to fifty. The Lodge is now N.W.M. Police in name only, but the name will be a landmark when the Police have gone from the Province of Saskatchewan."

While the traditions of its military foundation have continued and are proudly cherished, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that had it not been for the enthusiastic and faithful support accorded throughout the years by civilians, both Officers and members, not only would the present splendid results not have been achieved but the Lodge would have ceased to exist and its fame be now but a memory. The fusing of these different viewpoints presents a striking example of fraternalism in action.

The official record of the continued growth and activity of the Lodge is indicated in the following reports of the D.D.G.M.s:

1909—D.D.G.M. J. P. Creamer: N.W.M.P. No. 11—"Work done in very creditable manner and prospects bright."

1913—D.D.G.M. J. N. Bayne: "To the Mason who finds delight and entertainment in seeing a degree conferred in a manner at once flawless, interesting and fascinating let me commend an evening at No. 11 bearing the proud title of 'N.W.M.P.'"

In the years following the Great War, in common with other fraternal organizations, the Lodge's membership showed marked increase, 1931 being the peak with 303 members in good standing. But these were years when materialism ran rampant and much of the growth was unsound. Likewise the ten years of drouth and depression so disastrous economically to the West was reflected in reducing the membership to 259. This has not yet been overtaken and it was not until this Jubilee Year that the graph has taken an upswing. Comparatively, however, the loss of membership which the Lodge suffered was relatively light and that it maintained its position speaks well for the spirit which animated its officers and members and indicates that its philosophy was fundamentally sound. The same steadfast and courageous determination which Westerners generally showed through those trying years was displayed. Passing through the fires of adversity burnt away the dross and left men chastened and purified. The experience called up their spiritual reserves and many unrecorded acts of charity and brotherhood testify to the fine Masonic spirit which prevailed among the Brethren. This epoch in the Lodge's history approximates closely with its earlier trials and with Life itself—a few years of great prosperity followed by other years of reverses and trials—"commingled light and shade." But out of each experience the Lodge emerged triumphant to advance to new heights from which to glimpse wider horizons. In these "lean" years when initiates were few, the initiative of the officers was tested to provide fresh interests and avenues of service.

TODAY

I am that morrow of your dreams,
Which yesterday ye filled with schemes,
Some of whose part were sunk in night,
Yet some of which that reached the Light
Are now become inspiring themes.

Thus were developed features which have come to be recognized as peculiarly "Police Lodge", have become known throughout the Jurisdiction and beyond its bounds and regularly attract throngs of visitors. Thus has the Lodge made a real contribution to maintaining the Masonic spirit unabated far beyond its own portals. Its "Father and Son Night" and spectacular "Police Night" are equally famous annual events. In Interlodge visitations, extending on the North to Saskatoon, on the South to Minot, North Dakota, on the West to Moose Jaw and on the East to Reston, Manitoba, it has set a standard unequalled in the Jurisdiction. Out of this activity there developed the greatest Masonic gathering ever held in the Jurisdiction when, on April 13, 1940, an "International and Interprovincial Meeting" was, by special dispensation, held in the Hotel Saskatchewan. There were in attendance upwards of 500 Masons gathered to do honour to the M.W. Grand Master of North Dakota, H. W. Gill, accompanied by the Brethren of Star in the West Lodge, Minot, and R.W. Bro. A. K. Cates, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba and Brethren of Reston Lodge. On June 16, 1942, on the eve of Grand Lodge, N.W.M.P. Lodge joined with eight others of which he is a member to honour the Dean of Past Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries, M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate, on his Golden Jubilee in Masonry.

From the Lodge and the families of the Brethren there have gone forth into the inferno of this World War to date 101 champions sworn to "Maintain the Right" and do battle if need be to the death for those spiritual values for which Masonry stands. From the earliest days of the war this Lodge has devoted its funds and energies unsparingly to serving those in service. From its leadership the great war activity of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan drew its inspiration.

Typical of the fine spirit of patriotism that has ever animated the members was its enthusiastic adoption of the Flag Ceremony. The officers brought it to such a state of perfection and effectiveness that Grand Masters asked that it be demonstrated at Grand Lodge. Special permission of the Officer Commanding being granted, Bro. J. Robinson attended the sessions 1943 and 1944 and in faultless manner presented the Flag and delivered the address. Visitors and members were deeply impressed by the beauty and precision of his work.

These are but highlights in its recent history. The every-day faithful and consistent performance of Masonic duty has in the last analysis made the Lodge the substantial and progressive institution as now recognized.

In thus casting its bread upon the waters the promise has been fulfilled to it, as is testified by the present membership of 280; net assets third in the Jurisdiction and average attendance at meetings also third, but most of all by the fine enthusiasm of the rank and file which consistently seconds the efforts of the officers and has an enviable reputation for doing things and doing them well. A membership card in N.W.M.P. Lodge is a Masonic Talisman.

Fifty years of high enterprise, rich in tradition, fruitful of good works and full of promise, October 1, 1944, is indeed a "Red Letter" Day: a Golden Jubilee in the same spirit as it was in ancient times.

"And the space of seven sabbaths of years shall be unto thee forty and nine years. Then shalt thou cause the trumpet of the jubilee to sound throughout all your land. And ye shall hallow the fiftieth

year and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof, and ye shall return every man unto his family."
Lev. 25, 8-10.

As the Buglers of the Force have so often sounded the trumpet throughout all this land proclaiming Freedom, so may its clarion notes soon again reverberate around the world with a message of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity and re-echo with praise and thanksgiving to the Most High who in His great mercy did again "Maintain the Law."

TOMORROW

I am that day in which ye pray
The ills of earth will pass away;
When God from out His bounteous store
Of Light, upon mankind will pour
Abundance, when I am Today.

ITEMS OF INTEREST



February 19, 1924—Permission to use Crest of the N.W.M. Police granted by acting Minister of Justice, Hon. Ernest A. Lapointe.

BYLAWS

The title page of the earliest approved Bylaws reads as follows:

**Bylaws
of
North West Mounted Police Lodge No. 61
Grand Register of Manitoba
Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons**

The Barracks
Regina, Assa., N.W.T.
Dominion of Canada

1895

EXCERPTS FROM 1895 BYLAWS

10. "Refreshments may be ordered by the Worshipful Master at any communication to be paid for by the Lodge."
35. "The Worshipful Master shall appoint a committee of three for the purpose of investigating cases requiring relief in cases of sickness or other cause and such committee shall have power to appoint watchers to assist in the care (if necessary) of such sick brother."
51. "Annual Dues of each member, except members not residing in the N.W.M.P. Headquarters district, shall be \$4.00."
52. "Annual Dues of each member not residing in the N.W.M.P. Headquarters district shall be \$2.00, payable yearly."

PRESENTATIONS

First regalia of the Worshipful Master, being a handsome Collar, Jewel and Apron, was presented by Bro. John Martin, in 1895.

Volume of the Sacred Law presented by Bro. Louis Castellain, December 6th, 1894.

In October, 1913, Bro. McClatchie presented the Lodge with a gavel made from a walrus tusk.

In 1942, Lodge Caxton No. 508, United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, presented a boomerang.

Hanging on the walls of the committee room of the present Temple are historical engravings of the "Meeting of Burns and Scott" and the "Death of Nelson", which came from the home of Commissioner Perry, and elsewhere are its honour roll of those serving in the World War, 1914-18, and several group photos of officers.

FURNITURE

The original altar, pedestals and columns were the work of Constable Phillips, who contracted to make them for \$15.00. They were painted white, trimmed with blue and gold (colours of N.W.M. Police), and marked No. 61, G.R.M.

In 1906 D.D.G.M. Isaac Forbes gave the furniture, except the two pillars, to New Hope Lodge No. 30, Stoughton. The two pillars were grained golden oak and are now in the Red Room of the Masonic Temple, Regina. The furniture was returned from Stoughton in 1927 under arrangements made by W. Bro. W. J. Brake.

SWORDS

The sword used with the old furniture was a long cavalry sword presented by Inspector Church, originator of the famous Police Musical Ride, who perished later in the Far North. His father carried the sword at Balaclava through the Charge of the Light Brigade. On it are rust marks caused by blood stains. On a night some years ago the N.W.M.P. Lodge was holding a social evening in the Cornwall Street Temple. Fire broke out and the heat bent the blade of this sword and burned off the handle. Bro. L. E. Weaver later had it tempered and the handle repaired and it was used in the new Temple until December 1938.

The Lodge also owns a dress sword suitably engraved and presented by Brother Johnson on his leaving for Ireland in 1913.

ASHLARS

In the Blue Room are the original stones hewn by the early members on the formation of the Lodge.

EMBLEMS

The emblems were brought from the Far North and are said to be Eskimo.

GRAND LODGE ITEMS

September 5, 1894—Dispensation granted by Thomas Tweed, Grand Master, of Medicine Hat.

June 14, 1895—Charter issued. Charles N. Bell, Grand Master; Wm. G. Scott, Grand Secretary.

September 18, 1897—Thomas Robinson, Grand Master, visited joint meeting of Wascana and N.W.M.P.

February 16, 1897—The Lodge, at the request of Grand Lodge, contributed \$25.00 to the Masonic Indian Famine Fund.

March 5, 1898—On the request of the Grand Master, the Lodge contributed \$10.00 towards furnishing a ward in the Winnipeg General Hospital.

Dispensation granted in 1898 to confer Fellowcraft and Master Mason Degrees on John F. Stewart prior to leaving for the Yukon.

June 14, 1899—Grand Lodge assembled at the town of Regina, Assiniboia,—George B. Murphy, Grand Master, Wascana and N.W.M.P. Lodges entertained at a ball, and Lieutenant Governor Forget held an At Home at Government House.

1903—N.W.M.P. Lodge No. 61 made a voluntary contribution of \$8.00 toward a monument to Past Grand Master Canon J. D. O'Meara (1889).

August 9, 1906—Isaac Forbes represented N.W.M.P. Lodge at the organization meeting of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan.

June 18, 1907—On the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan naming its Grand Representatives, H. T. Ayre and E. J. Wright were named to represent the District of Columbia and Florida, respectively.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE

1902—H. E. Hayne, Grand Organist of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

1906—Isaac Forbes, first D.D.G.M. of District No. 2.

1909—A. S. Gorrell, D.D.G.M. District No. 2.

1910—E. A. Jolly, Grand Pursuivant.

1911—F. G. Arnold, Grand Pursuivant.

1912—A. S. Gorrell, Grand Master.

1914, 1916, 1917—A. L. McClatchie, Grand Director of Ceremonies.

1921—H. R. Moore, D.D.G.M. District No. 2.

1922—P. V. S. Ball, Grand Junior Deacon.

1925—H. Brockway, Grand Junior Deacon.

1928—S. Farley, Grand Chaplain.

1929—Robt. A. Tate, Grand Director of Ceremonies.

1932—C. Hampshire, Grand Organist.

1935—J. D. Watson, D.D.G.M. District No. 2.

1937—A. C. Garner, Grand Treasurer.

1938—Robt. A. Tate, Grand Secretary.

1941, 1943—R. J. Fleming, Grand Tyler.

1943, 1944—E. H. Knowles, Grand Chaplain.

MINUTES

July 6, 1894—"The Chairman intimated the object of the meeting, viz., discussing the advisability of forming a new Lodge in or in the neighbourhood of the Barracks, when it was proposed by Bro. Des Barres, seconded by Bro. Martin and carried, that we form a Lodge in connection with the N.W.M.P. to be called the N.W.M.P. Lodge No. . . . , A.F. & A.M., G.R.M."

April 27, 1906—At a regular meeting called by the D.D.G.M., R. W. Bro. W. B. Tate and attended by W. Bros. J. M. Shaw and W. M. Martin (Worshipful Master of Wascana No. 23) the following motion was passed. "Moved by W. Bro. F. Church seconded by Bro. A. Robinson that:

(a) W.M. and Sec. be authorized to grant and issue all demits of members in good standing.

(b) We present our Lodge furniture and regalia to Wascana Lodge No. 23 in trust subject to the approval of Grand Lodge.

(c) That the Charter and books be returned to Grand Lodge.

(d) That the Lodge having paid its past dues to Grand Lodge and any balance being in hand the W.M. and Sec. dispose of same to some charitable institution as they see fit. —Carried."

May 18, 1906—At an Emergent meeting the following motions were passed:

"Moved by W. Bro. Church seconded by W. Bro. Wolters that the motion at last meeting re surrender of Charter be cancelled. —Carried."

"Moved by W. Bro. Church seconded by W. Bro. Ayre that the Lodge retains its Charter and that it meets in the City of Regina on a date to be mutually agreed upon and that the Grand Secretary be communicated with. —Carried."

October 4, 1906—"The dispensation was then read. Moved by W. Bro. Forbes seconded by W. Bro. Wolters that the N.W.M.P. Charter be surrendered to the Grand Secretary of Saskatchewan with the request that it be replaced by a new one. —Carried."

October 4, 1906. W. Bro. E. J. Wright was first affiliate received after removal to City and at the same meeting applications for initiation were received from E. C. Rossie and Thos. Dann.

November 1, 1906—At next meeting three affiliates received together with eight applications for initiation and four for affiliation.

Saturday, February 9, 1907. Emergent meeting called for 2.30 p.m. to raise six Fellowcrafts and initiate one candidate. "A very good supper" at 5.45 at Waddell & Fodeys was given by the candidates. Labour suspended and Lodge closed at 11 p.m.

July 4, 1907—N.W.M.P. Lodge paid its share \$31.85 of the cost of the corner stone for the Cornwall Street Temple.

On December 27, 1909, Golden Rule Lodge attended carrying its warrant to join in a joint Installation of Officers with Wascana No. 2, N.W.M.P. No. 11 and Assiniboia No. 49. The Lodge was received with Grand Honours.

March 15, 1910—Motion adopted "that a St. John's Box" be placed on the Altar at every regular communication. The funds received to be expended by the Worshipful Master and Secretary for deserving poor, whether they be Masons or not.

On May 20, 1910, at 9.30 a.m., Wascana, N.W.M.P. and Assiniboia Lodges attended in a body the Memorial Service for M.W. Bro. King Edward VII. Service was conducted by Rev. Canon Hill, a member of this Lodge.

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS—Beginning with a roll of fourteen Charter Members, the Lodge has in its fifty years' existence initiated 493 and affiliated 219, of whom, in addition to this original group, 84 and 37, respectively, were members of the Force.

N.W.M.P. Lodge was one of the original subscribers for shares on the application to register the Regina Masonic Temple Company. The original shareholders were Robt. A. Tate and Frank Bland.

First meeting in the present Temple was held November 16, 1926, while the building was still in the hands of the contractors, Worshipful Master R. A. Tate presiding. A. A. Wilson, D.D.G.M., attended on an official visit; Moose Jaw Lodge No. 3 visited and W. Givens Smith was initiated.

The site of the present Masonic Temple was originally the home of W. Cayley Hamilton; then of the Arnold family, of whom F. G. Arnold was a Past Master of the Lodge. The property was then occupied as the Methodist Parsonage but the house was destroyed in the cyclone of June 30, 1912, two people who had taken shelter on the verandah losing their lives. The site was subsequently purchased from the trustees of Metropolitan Church.

In the Grand Lodge museum are a number of medals awarded to H. T. Ayre, who was Veterinary Surgeon at the Barracks. After his death they were entrusted to the Lodge by his sister in England.

On February 8, 1942, a memorial service was held for Sir Frederick W. G. Haultain at which Bro. E. H. Knowles, Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle, preached from the text:

"Leaders of the people by their counsels and by their knowledge of learning meet for the people wise and eloquent in their instructions."
—Ecclesiasticus 44, V. 4.

FIFTY-YEAR VETERAN MEMBERS

W. G. Haultain.....Initiated 1890 (Manitoba)
W. B. Tate.....Initiated 1891 (Ireland)

PAST MASTERS

1894, 1895, 1896R. Belcher
1897F. Smith
1898, 1899.H. T. Ayre
1900.R. Belcher
1901.M. H. Hayne
1902.....P. Wolters
1903, 1904, 1905, 1906.....F. Church
1907.....E. J. Wright

1908.....	C. E. D. Wood
1909.....	E. A. Jolly
1910.....	A. B. Allard
1911.....	F. G. Arnold
1912.....	Andrew MacBeth
1913.....	William Ellis
1914.....	Samuel McLarty
1915.....	H. R. Moore
1916.....	W. A. McDonagh
1917.....	John Allsupp
1918.....	P. V. S. Ball
1919.....	B. G. Stead
1920.....	F. C. D. Smith
1921.....	D. M. Roberts
1922.....	R. A. R. Pearce
1923.....	H. Brockway
1924.....	D. A. Grant
1925.....	W. J. Brake
1926.....	R. A. Tate
1927.....	H. T. Shawcross
1928.....	R. A. Tate
1929.....	D. McDougall
1930.....	J. D. Watson
1931.....	E. T. Raike
1932.....	S. T. Dunn
1933.....	C. R. Moore
1934.....	C. Lord
1935.....	R. E. Smale
1936.....	J. E. Campbell
1937.....	S. Lexier
1938.....	R. P. Fogarty
1939.....	W. O. Longworthy
1940.....	W. Givens Smith
1941.....	G. M. Bury
1942.....	G. W. Grant
1943.....	H. R. Gordon
1944.....	H. W. Nichol

SECRETARIES

1894.....	James Ritchie
1895, 1896.....	George Bates
1897.....	J. Ritchie, Acting
1898.....	P. Wolters
1899.....	H. W. Benson
1901.....	Frank Church
1900, 1902 to 1907.....	H. T. Ayre
1908.....	P. Cooper
1909.....	H. C. Lawson
1910.....	B. B. Carter
1911.....	A. S. Gorrell
1912.....	F. G. Arnold
1913, 1914, 1915, 1916.....	J. A. McDonagh

1917 to 1922	H. R. Moore
1923, 1924	B. G. Stead
1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929	T. A. Jaffray
1930 to 1944	Robt. A. Tate

HONOURARY MEMBERS

M.W. Bro. Alex Shepphard, P.G.M.
 M.W. Bro. W. B. Tate, P.G.M., Grand Secretary.
 M.W. Bro. H. H. Campkin, P.G.M.
 M.W. Bro. G. M. Weir, P.G.M.
 M.W. Bro. Douglas Fraser, P.G.M.
 R.W. Bro. John M. Shaw, Grand Secretary.
 R.W. Bro. James C. Moore, P.D.D.G.M. (2), Grand Treasurer.
 R.W. Bro. F. C. Wilson, P.D.D.G.M. (8).
 V.W. Bro. J. A. Newman.
 W. Bro. Alex McIntosh.
 Bro. A. Belfoy.

BIOGRAPHICAL

Early records of members of the Force, although complete insofar as their engagements, promotions, etc. in the Force are concerned, contain practically no details of their history before joining the Force, such as place of birth, where they were educated, etc. Therefore, most of the following records can only show Regimental Number, when engaged, age, to some extent where they were stationed, when they left the Force, and in cases where they have died the actual place and date of death. Where other particulars are available, they have been added to the individual records.

ROBERT BELCHER, Reg. No. 3—Engaged at Lower Fort Garry, Manitoba, on November 3, 1873. Prior to joining the Force, he was a member of a British Cavalry Regiment. He was discharged at Fort Saskatchewan on November 3, 1882, having been promoted Corporal, Sergeant and Sergeant Major. He re-engaged in April, 1884, was granted a commission on the 1st of February, 1893, and retired to pension in 1907. He became active in the Canadian Militia, reaching the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and during the Great War organized and took the 138th Battalion to France. He died at the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, on February 10, 1919, at the age of 69.

MURRAY HENRY EDWARD HAYNE, Reg. No. 869—Joined the Force on the 4th of November, 1882. He was a pioneer in both the Yukon Territory and Hudson Bay. He was one of the several Officers and men who went to South Africa, and was at one time reported missing. He was reported to have been one of our outstanding Northern men and was sent to Fullerton, Hudson Bay, and wintered there in 1905. He died at Fullerton on April 18, 1906, as a Staff Sergeant. A tragic note in connection with this man was that by Order in Council he was promoted to the rank of Inspector on August 1, 1906, but having died, as stated above, on April 18th, he never knew that his long and faithful service had been recognized. At the time of his death he, was 45.

GEORGE BATES, Reg. No. 2299—Engaged at Winnipeg on April 27, 1889. He was born at Tunbridge Wells, England, and at the time of engagement was 23 years and 8 months of age, but the actual date of birth was not

given. He was promoted Corporal on the 1st of April, 1890; Sergeant on the 24th of March, 1891; and Staff Sergeant on the 1st of September, 1891, for duty as Hospital Steward at Regina. In 1895 he was granted two months' leave to visit his parents in England and gave the address to which he was proceeding as c/o Rev. J. Bates, Aldridge, Staffordshire, England. He was transferred to the Yukon in 1897 and served as Hospital Sergeant at Dawson, coming out of the North in July, 1899. He was then granted three months' leave to visit relatives in England. On his application he did not state whom he was visiting but gave his address as 2 Cambria Road, Evesham, Worcestershire, England. He took his discharge on the 26th of April, 1900, but his file indicates that before doing so he was particularly anxious to proceed to the Yukon, which was not approved. He, therefore, proceeded to the Yukon at his own expense and was re-engaged on the 28th May, 1900. He was promoted Corporal on the 22nd of February, 1902; Sergeant on the 1st February, 1903, and regained his former rank of Staff Sergeant on the 1st of October the same year. He died at Regina on the 19th November, 1908, being survived by his widow, who resided at Harcourt, N.B.

ALFRED STEWART, Reg. No. 400—Engaged at Winnipeg on the 8th of May, 1875, and served for three years. He re-engaged at Shoal Lake on the 1st September, 1879, and served continuously until the 31st of August, 1899. He was born in 1855. During his period of service he was promoted to Sergeant Major but at his own request he reverted to the rank of Staff Sergeant in May, 1896. A letter on file dated April 17, 1899, contains the remark of Supt. A. B. Perry (later Commissioner) that he thinks this man was the first Regimental Sergeant Major to resign the rank, others who had held that rank having been promoted (to commissioned rank). Several documents on file would indicate that he was Sergeant Major at Macleod in 1890. Staff Sergeant Stewart died on the 27th January, 1921, and a son at that time was residing at Iffley, Saskatchewan. Mrs. Mary Stewart, his widow, was reported in 1922 to be residing at Mossbank, Saskatchewan. G. Fraser Stewart, K.C., City Solicitor, Regina, is a son.

HERMANN DES BARRES, Reg. No. 1034—Engaged at Regina on the 31st of May, 1884, when he was 27 years and 5 months of age. Previous to joining the Force he had resided in the Qu'Appelle Valley (then in the North West Territories), and had seen service in the Prussian Army. He gave his next of kin as his father, Rudolph des Barres, Lirgnitz, Silesia, Germany. He saw service in the Yukon for one year at Whitehorse and other places, and was one of the several members of the Force who proceeded to South Africa with the First Canadian Mounted Rifles. An interesting item in connection with this man is that he was a Sergeant Major but applied to be reverted to the rank of Staff Sergeant, giving as his reasons that the position of Sergeant Major was too confined for him and being accustomed to prairie and police work he would much prefer it to duty in the post. He was discharged on pension after 25 years' service on May 30, 1904. There is a long letter on file from this N.C.O. written after he was discharged, dated November 8, 1911, from 615 5th Ave. West, Vancouver, wherein he gives information concerning himself which the general file does not disclose—one item stating that he was in charge of the notorious murderer Cashel after his recapture. This was in Calgary. He served during the 1914-18 War in the Third Field Company, C.E.F., but there is no record of his having proceeded Overseas. He died at Ste. Anne de Bellevue Hospital, Ste. Anne's, P.Q., on July 11, 1926.

HENRY THOMAS AYRE, Reg. No. 858—Engaged at Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., on the 26th of July, 1882. At that time he was 28 years and 4 months of age, and previous to engagement had been a clerk. He was stationed for some time at Fort Macleod, and was appointed Veterinary Staff Sergeant on 1st of November, 1891, being employed at Regina. In October, 1902, he applied for leave to visit friends at 9 Victoria Road, Barnsley, Yorkshire, England; therefore it can be assumed that he was English. He was discharged to pension with the rank of Staff Sergeant on the 26th of July, 1903. A note on file shows that he received the Imperial Service Medal in 1908. He died at Regina on the 1st of December, 1910. A newspaper article in the Regina Morning Leader of December 2, 1910, discloses that he became Dominion Veterinary Surgeon and was stationed at Regina in connection with the Dominion Health of Animals Branch.

JAMES GORDON MAIN, Reg. No. 1204—Engaged at Ottawa on April 27, 1885, at the age of 25 years and 3 months. He gave his former place of residence as Amherst, N.S., and stated that he had previously been employed as a farmer. His file shows that for several years he was employed at Regina as Canteen Manager, and a remark of Commissioner Herchmer is of interest where he states ". . . during the last two years he has enjoyed the most lucrative position open in the Force to a Sergeant, viz., Manager of the Canteen at Headquarters." He was discharged with the rank of Sergeant on the 26th of April, 1895, and died at Winnipeg on the 20th of February, 1926.

HENRY OTIS, Reg. No. 2478—Engaged at Medicine Hat on the 12th of July, 1890, when he gave his next of kin as his mother, Mrs. Mary Otis, Stratford, Ontario. He was 21 years and 9 months of age when engaged, and had previously been employed at lumbering. He was promoted Corporal in January, 1893. He served in Alberta and was stationed at Banff for a time. He was eventually discharged on the 31st of January, 1897, and is believed to have moved to Vancouver.

EDWARD ARTHUR FAULDS, Reg. No. 2664—Engaged at Calgary on the 5th of May, 1891, when he gave as his next of kin his father, Thomas Faulds, Delaware, Middlesex County, Ontario. He was then 25 years and 2 months of age and had previously been employed as a farmer. He was promoted Corporal on the 15th of November, 1893. From our records, he appears to have served at Calgary. He purchased his discharge on the 1st of March, 1895.

ROBERT JAMES CRORY, Reg. No. 2496. Engaged at Regina on 13th of August, 1890, at the age of 22 years, 5 months. He gave his next of kin as his father, Arthur Crory, Green Castle, St. Kilkeel, County Down, Ireland, and stated that he had previously resided in Boston, U.S.A. He was promoted Corporal on 28th of September, 1891, and Sergeant on 1st of September, 1894, and appears to have served all his service in Regina. He applied for leave of absence from December 1, 1895, to February 1, 1896, and proceeded to Ireland. He was granted an extension until March 1st of the same year without pay. He did not return to Canada but requested to purchase his discharge, which was granted, and was eventually discharged in London, England, on the 17th of June, 1897.

JOHN ALFRED MARTIN, Reg. No. 41—Engaged at Toronto on 3rd of November, 1873, joining from "A" Battery, Kingston. He was born in

Springton, P.E.I., in 1864. He was promoted to Sergeant on 1st January, 1880, and to Staff Sergeant on the 19th March, 1887. Our records show that he was stationed at Macleod, Battleford and Regina, amongst other places on the Prairies. He was retired to pension after 25 years' service from the 3rd of November, 1898. A peculiar point in connection with this N.C.O. is that an obituary printed in the Charlottetown Patriot, of October 17, 1933, records the death of Malcolm Martin MacIntosh. It would therefore appear that he joined the Force under his Christian name.

FREDERICK SMITH, Reg. No. 1888—Engaged at Regina on 18th of December, 1886, at the age of 30. He gave his former residence as Kingston, Ontario, and his next of kin as his sister, Mrs. W. A. Soare, Port Rowan, Lake Erie, Ontario. He stated he had previously served for 8 years in "A" Battery, R.C.A. Kingston. He was stationed at Regina, Lethbridge, and Prince Albert. He was discharged as a Sergeant at Regina on 17th December, 1897, and died in the vicinity of Athabasca Landing on June 3, 1898, when he was accompanying a party headed overland to the gold fields.

PAUL WOLTERS, Reg. No. 2429—Engaged at Regina on 8th of April, 1890, at the age of 34. He gave his former place of residence as St. Paul, Minnesota, and his next of kin as his brother, Louis Wolters, Leipzig, Saxony, and stated that he had served for six years in the German Army. He was employed as Orderly Room clerk in Depot Division and was rapidly promoted to Corporal and Sergeant and became Staff Sergeant on the 1st of August, 1893. He appears to have served in the present Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. He retired to pension after 20 years' service on the 7th of April, 1910. He died at The Old Folks' Home at Middlechurch, Manitoba, on the 19th of September, 1920.

JAMES RITCHIE, Reg. No. 2734—Engaged at Winnipeg on the 4th of September, 1891. He was promoted through the ranks and commissioned on the 1st of April, 1904, being made a Superintendent on the 1st of February, 1920. He was born on the 15th of February, 1865, at Brig-o-Dee, Kircudbrightshire, and came to Canada in 1891. When engaged, he gave his former residence as Orillia, Ontario. Supt. Ritchie was retired to pension on the 5th of February, 1930, and died at Edmonton on 14th of June, 1937. During his long service with the Force, broken only by service in South Africa, he was stationed from Ottawa to the Yukon and saw service in every Division.

COL. G. E. SANDERS—Became a member of the Lodge by affiliation on December 15th, 1908. For outstanding and heroic service he was awarded the D.S.O. and created a C.M.G. For many years he was City Magistrate of Calgary, where he still resides.

OF THE CIVILIAN MEMBERS among the early applicants for affiliation with the Lodge are found the names of many Brethren who have taken an active part in the business, professional and political life of the City and Province, namely: W. Bro. E. J. Wright (deceased); W. Bro. C. E. D. Wood (afterwards District Court Judge, Weyburn, now deceased); Bro. E. A. Jolly; Bro. J. F. L. Embury, C.B., C.M.G., V.D. (Justice of the King's Bench, now deceased); Bro. W. G. Haultain (Master of Titles, retired); Bro. F. W. G. Haultain (formerly Premier N.W.T. and Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, knighted, now deceased); M.W. Bro. Dr. A. S. Gorrell (Past Grand Master of Saskatchewan, deceased); V.W. Bro. E. H. Knowles (Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle, present Grand Chaplain); Bro. H. V. Bigelow (Judge of the Court of King's Bench).

Among the initiates the following have achieved prominence: Bro. Peter McAra (ex-Mayor); Bro. W. D. Cowan (ex-Mayor and ex-M.P., deceased); Bro. Andrew MacBeth; Bro. Geo. S. Speers, and Bro. Jas. McAra (Lt.-Col. 28th Batt., ex-President Canadian Legion, ex-Mayor).

EARLY HISTORY OF THE NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE

In his second term as Worshipful Master, R.W. Bro. Robt. A. Tate organized the first "Police Night" which was held on February 21st, 1928. On that occasion the feature address, on the above subject, was delivered by our late Brother John Herbert Heffernan, ex-Inspector N.W.M. Police. He affiliated with the Lodge on March 7th, 1895. By reason of its historical authenticity and fund of entertaining reminiscences this pioneer record is here reproduced.

Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brothers of the North West Mounted Police Lodge: I can assure you I consider it a very great privilege and honour to be asked here tonight to speak to the brethren of the Lodge that I affiliated with thirty-three years ago. I see that the altar is the old altar that we had when I affiliated in 1895. This Lodge was under dispensation in 1894. I did not come in, because I was stationed down town, and I thought it was too far to go to the barracks, but they got me to affiliate in 1895. I am going to say a few words later on about the Lodge. I have been asked to come here tonight, however, to say something about the history of the North West Mounted Police. I acquiesced innocently, but, as the old saying goes, one was put over me, and by a Scotchman. I thought I had come here tonight to meet about thirty or forty brethren, and as it was the North West Mounted Police Lodge, I would be able to say a few words on the old Force. Here I find an immense audience, and I have to go through with it. I know that you brethren will condone anything—I am not an orator—but what I am going to say here tonight about the old Force is not romance, it is not what we read in periodicals: the vast majority of that trash is trash. I was connected with the North West Mounted Police for twenty-five years. I never found them to be supermen, they were only ordinary individuals; and it was not until the movie came into existence that the old Force got the word "Mountie."

The history of the Mounted Police, as I have looked at the records, is this: In the year 1872, the late Sir John A. MacDonald, who was Prime Minister of Canada, received very alarming reports about the North-West. Murder and whiskey smuggling were prevalent, and in fact the whole country was in a very rotten state, to say the least. He ordered Colonel Robertson Ross, who was Adjutant-General in Canada at the time, to make what was termed a reconnaissance of the North-West. The Colonel did so; he proceeded—how he got there I do not know—to Edmonton. Edmonton was in existence in 1872. It was an old Hudson Bay post. He there learned that conditions were very bad towards the south. In the year 1871, eighty-one Blackfoot Indians had been murdered in drunken brawls. He found that murderers were walking the streets of Edmonton. Altogether, conditions were very bad. He went back and reported to Sir John A. MacDonald and his Cabinet, and as a result, Sir John A. MacDonald decided he would send to the North-West a mobile force. It was not constabulary altogether; it was to be a composite force; and he offered the command to Colonel French who was Commandant at Kingston of the R.H.A. there. He accepted it, and in



FORT WALSH

1873 one hundred and fifty men were sent to the West, and quartered for the winter at Lower Fort Garry. Colonel French decided that 150 were not enough, and he wanted to double that number, and the Government acceded to the request, and in 1874 the balance of 150 men came West via the States, and they unloaded at Fargo, in North Dakota, and from there they proceeded overland to what was then known as Dufferin. There the whole force was consolidated, and they moved West, travelling over what was known as the Old Boundary Commission Trail, reaching Roche Percee, which is down near Estevan; and they then went to the West. They landed at the foothills of the Rockies after a very long trip through this boundless prairie; and it was then decided that they would build barracks, or forts as they were called. Thus Fort MacLeod came into existence. Inspector Brisboy was there, and he was sent to the north, on the Bow River, to what is now known as Calgary, and he decided to call it "Fort Brisboy," but when Colonel MacLeod, who was second in command, and who was also a Scotchman, visited that part of the world, he decided that "Fort Brisboy" was not acceptable, and he said "I will change this name to that of the place I came from in Scotland, to 'Calgary' ". Later that other " " was dropped, and it became what we know today as Calgary. Half of the outfit with the Commissioner were ordered to return. They did so, leaving Colonel MacLeod in the West. Colonel French with his headquarters staff returned to Fort Pelly, and they wintered there, and then they went back to Dufferin. Colonel MacLeod had his work cut out. He had to pacify the Indians. He built the fort which was afterwards known as Fort Walsh—that is where the Acting Worshipful Master joined, I think—and at Calgary. They found conditions there pretty bad. The first thing they had to do was to make friends with the Indians; and to the everlasting honour of the Force they did so in such a manner that the Indians have always had a good word for the Mounted Police. They routed out those Yankee whiskey traders and smugglers—had a pretty rough time with them—and then treaties had to be entered into. That took time because they had to get some high officials to take part; but treaties were made with the Blackfeet, the Blood, and other tribes. There is a memorial at Fort Qu'Appelle commemorating the treaty there that was made in 1874, I think it was, by Governor Morris. But they had a pretty tough time of it. Fort Benton, to the South, was where they got supplies; then Fort Walsh was built; and while they were getting settled down, serious trouble took place on the other side of the line. Custer, who commanded the Seventh United States Cavalry, was massacred in the Little Big Horn basin by Sitting Bull and his braves. Of course Uncle Sam, when he realized what had happened there, sent out more troops. General Miles, who was in command, drove the Indians to the North, and they decided they would make for Canada and get under the White Mother. When Sitting Bull and his men arrived, they caused great uneasiness around Fort Walsh and other outposts of the Mounted Police. The Police were very few in number, and here was Sitting Bull with thousands of these bloodthirsty ruffians from the South. However, history records the fact that the Mounted Police were able to pacify these men, Sitting Bull and his braves. There was some trouble with them down here at Wood Mountain, but, in the end, old man McGarry was the means of getting Sitting Bull to return to where he came from. There may be some in this room who remember old man McGarry. I remember him very well.

I am going to travel along fairly quickly, because time is going on. After the treaties had been entered into, it devolved upon the Mounted Police



"GUARDING THE RAILHEAD"

Courtesy C.P.R.

to receive what we knew as the "treaty money." It came in a big box—one dollar bills, brand new. There was not much money in the country in those days, and when the treaty payments came along, merchants and everybody else thought, "Here is where we are going to get it." They did, too. The Mounted Police used to take it out under escort to the reserves, and pay it. The Indians—some of them—came in and got drunk; the Blackfeet would run races, horse races, with the Sarcees, and have a great time. This took up a lot of the time of the Mounted Police.

Travelling on some years—of course, after they had got the Indians on the reserves, they found it was difficult to keep them there. The red men had been accustomed to roam the prairies. They would get off the reserve; they would steal horses or commit this, that or the other offence, and they would be run in.

Then came the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Mounted Police had to detail what men they could for the construction of that road, and when it was completed Mr. Van Horne, who was then the General Manager, wrote a letter to the Commissioner of the Force, telling him that if it had not been for the assistance rendered by the Mounted Police he doubted if that road would ever have been completed in the time that it was. From then on for many years the Mounted Police were held in high esteem by the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Just before I get away from the Indian, I want to say this. I remember the incident very well. The Government at Ottawa and the Government at Washington decided that a large number of Cree Indians who belonged to Canada and had gone to Montana should be shipped back. It devolved upon the United States authorities to bring them to the boundary at Coutts. They did so. They came there with a squadron of United States cavalry, with a Major in command, and several other superior officers. When they got to Coutts they were met by a staff sergeant, a fellow named Davis. Davis went up and saluted the American officer. The American said, "Where is the officer in command of the Mounted Police to receive these Indians?" "Well," said Davis, "there is no officer. As far as I know I am the man in charge; I am going to take these men over." He had three constables, and there were about 128 of those other fellows on the other side of the line. However, Davis got them herded in the train and they came down here to Regina, and I remember very well that it fell to my lot to take charge of these fellows. There were all sorts. It was a most wonderful collection: there were Indians, squaws, dogs, cats, everything imaginable in that train; and the natives of Regina knew full well they were here by the eau de Cologne. That incident has been talked of very often since. It has been mentioned in magazines. But the fact was that the police played fair with the Indians, and that was the reason there was no trouble at all in bringing them back here.

Now, another duty we had to perform in those days was patrol work. We carried the patrol from Emerson away to the foothills of the Rockies, and then went every week. Well I know it too, for I remember one year I had to be one of the connecting links. We never saw anybody at all except a Sioux Indian or somebody down there, but no white man. I have never been back since that time, that is since 1892, to the southern part of what is now known as Saskatchewan. These detachments that were away down near the boundary had to patrol around and visit the settlers, and get a slip signed as to whether there were any complaints, thus the country generally was patrolled.

Another duty, which is now a thing of the past, though it was a most important duty, was in connection with prairie fires. Prairie fires in this country, both in the fall and in the spring, especially in the fall, were a great menace. I have seen the prairie alight from the Northern Pacific to Moose Jaw, over 200 miles. In fact I have been through it, so I know all about it. Those fires were a great source of worry and trouble to the isolated settler. The result was that the Mounted Police at Regina here always kept from one to two wagons partially filled with water, kerosene barrels filled with water and old brooms and sacks, ready to leave at a moment's notice for these prairie fires. Once you got mixed up in these prairie fires, you did not forget it. Many people have given their lives at this business. Our men did not, as a rule, but I am going to mention an incident under the heading of prairie fires, with your permission. This is not made up, these are actual facts that I have down here.

In 1905, in October, a young constable by the name of Conradi was on patrol in a fairly isolated district. He got to a rancher's by the name of MacNeill's place for dinner, and after dinner they were sitting talking and MacNeill said, "There is a prairie fire over here to the north-west, and it looks like a bad one." Conradi said, "That is so." He said, "Is there anyone living over in that direction?" MacNeill said, "Yes, there is, there is a family by the name of Young. His homestead is there, and looks to be right in the path of that prairie fire. He has a wife and ten children." Conradi said, "Well then I am going to beat it." MacNeill said, "I don't think you can make it." "Well," said Conradi, "I am going to try anyhow." He got on his horse and away he went. He reached Young's place and assisted him to put out a fireguard, and then started to backfire. "Backfire" meant to start a fire so that it would get away, and when the head fire would come there would be more space. However, the head fire came down, and it got the better of them. This man Conradi—this is from the official report—with his hat burned off, the best part of his hair gone, and his clothes on fire, herded the mother and children, except the two youngest, which he took in his arms, into a slough. He remained there, the husband also coming along, until after the head fire had passed over. He then went back, and he looked for his horse. He found it had not got away, but it was very badly burned. Its eyes were burned out. It could not see, nor could it eat, and as a result the constable shot the animal. Young wrote to the Commissioner, and he stated—I have not got the whole of his letter, but he said: "My wife and family owe their lives to Constable Conradi, and I feel, with them, that we shall never be able to repay him for his gallant conduct." That constable served under a gentleman today well known in Western Canada, in fact all over this great Dominion, Sir Archibald Cameron MacDonnell, and it was from this officer's report that I have taken this; that is, the official report. Conradi, for his services, was promoted corporal—eighty-five cents a day!

There were other duties we had to perform: in fact, the Mounted Police were a sort of collection of fellows to do anything. We had to issue seed grain; when census came along we had to take the census; and we had to escort prisoners and lunatics from the North-West into Manitoba. We had no places of confinement for these fellows, and it was a long pull to take these convicts down to Calgary, and down to Stony Mountain, or to Brandon Asylum. The taking of convicts was not so bad, because you could handle those fellows. But it was very trying to take lunatics, and we had a number

of them, unfortunately, in the old days. The people—those who did not go crazy—used to say the reason why there was so much insanity in the West in those days was the isolation. Perhaps there is a lot of truth in that.

I am going to record another incident here. I may be wrong but in my humble opinion it is the greatest deed of heroism ever performed in the Mounted Police. It was in the year 1904, away in the far north, seven hundred miles from Fort Saskatchewan, that is twenty miles east of Edmonton today, there was a Mounted Police detachment stationed, and among those men was one Constable Pedley. That man today is in Regina. He was a very powerful man, and when they found that a missionary had become violently insane away above Fort Chippewayan, seven hundred miles away, they could not spare any more men, and Pedley was sent alone in the beginning of the month of December, 1904, to escort that missionary down to Fort Saskatchewan. Fort Saskatchewan was in those days the headquarters of what we knew as "D" Division ("D" Division of the Mounted Police.) Well Pedley had an awful time. This man would run away and Pedley had to tie him up. The temperature went down to as low as 48 below zero, and he had a blizzard to encounter. It got so bad that the poor chap lashed the lunatic to a tree, and he lashed himself to a cover in close proximity, and for nearly two days they stayed there, wearing what we called sleeping bags, until the severity of that storm passed over. Then Pedley started again, and on January 15th he reached Fort Saskatchewan, with the lunatic alive. I was reading only the other day the text of the report of this case, in which it was stated that all this lunatic lost was the upper joint of the big toe; and in February sometime he was discharged from the hospital cured so far as any physical injury was concerned. For the mental trouble, of course, he had to go to the asylum, but the doctor said his life was saved by Constable Pedley. I want to tell you, gentlemen, that any man who can go through that alone goes through a whole lot. It fell to my lot in the year 1903 to go a thousand miles north of Prince Albert after the same sort of gentleman, but I did not go alone, I took a constable with me. We got out all right. There was no trouble. But this is the point. That poor chap Pedley rested for a short time, and he started back for his detachment in the north, and on his arrival at Lac La Biche he was a raving lunatic himself. They had to bring him down under a heavy escort. He was a tremendously powerful fellow. He was brought into Regina, and I had the unhappy duty of committing that man as a lunatic to the Brandon Asylum. He was there six months. The Superintendent then reported that Pedley's health had got all right, and he was fit for discharge. He came back to Regina. I went to the Commissioner, and I said, "This man, sir, I think should be given a holiday." He said, "Yes, I think so." I thought Pedley was an Eastern Canadian, and when I got talking to him I said, "Where do you come from, Pedley?" He said, "I come from Leicestershire." I said, "Would you like to go home?" Well, he thought he would like to. He had money enough, I suppose, to pay his passage across on the steamer, but I thought it was up to the Government to pay his passage down to Halifax. I asked the Commissioner, and he said, "All right," and we gave him transportation. That poor chap came back, but from that day to this he is a different man. He was retired about a year or two years ago with the rank of sergeant. I say in all sincerity, having read over the different reports, and from what I personally know, I consider Pedley's conduct on that occasion the greatest deed of heroism ever performed in the Mounted Police. In fact, the Commissioner of the Force, Commissioner Perry, gave over a page and a half in his annual report to Pedley's gallant conduct. So much for escorting lunatics.

In 1904 an honour was conferred on the Force. His Majesty the late King Edward, decided that he would give us the title of "The Royal North-West Mounted Police," and that is where this Lodge lost out. It was the "North-West Mounted Police," and we could not make it the "Royal North-West Mounted Police" because it was conferred only by His Majesty, and I do not think the King knew there was in existence such a thing as the North-West Mounted Police Masonic Lodge. We all appreciated that honour very much, although at the same time a number of the officers had to pay quite a bit for changing uniforms.

Time went on, and the country got settled up. Immigration came in, and detachments went up in those towns of the Soo Line. I remember an incident there of the Soo Line well worth repeating. A ruffian from Idaho blew in there, and he stuck up the town. He made things highly interesting while they lasted. I don't know whether it was the Mayor or who it was, but he had some high official in the town of Weyburn holding his hat out in the streets while he was shooting. They did not like it, so they got after a man who had served for a number of years in the Mounted Police, and afterwards with the Saskatchewan Provincial Police, and today occupies the position of Sergeant-at-Arms at the Parliament Buildings, that is ex-Sergeant Lett. They got Lett to come down to Weyburn, and matters were explained to him. He hunted up this fellow, who was in the bar. He was waiting for what he termed—I am going to use the same language—"the red-coated"——that could tackle him." Well, Lett tackled him, held him up and took his revolver away from him. They were rather upset in Weyburn, and the Mayor or somebody telephoned up here to Regina and asked that somebody should go down and try this fellow. The Commissioner sent me down. I went down, there was a great crowd, just like this Masonic Lodge here tonight, only more so. We went into the Town Hall, and this man, this Yankee chap, was there, and he was charged under The Vagrancy Act: that is all you could charge him under. So we had to charge him under that. He says, "Judge, I am guilty." "Well, I said, "I shall fine you the sum of sixty dollars." "All right," he said. "Just a minute," I said, and I added, "and six months' hard labor, and in default of the payment an additional three." He came to Regina to do his six months. While they were digging and putting in the waterworks in the Mounted Police Barracks, he was down about fifteen feet, digging those trenches, and I used to look him up once in a while. When he got his discharge he said, "Boys, you won't see my tail for dust in this Canada of yours."

I have spoken of the patrols. A lot of good work has been done in recent years in the far North. I am out of touch with this business now, but in the year 1910 the greatest disaster that the Mounted Police ever had, occurred, when we lost what was known as the MacPherson Patrol. This MacPherson Patrol was under the command of Inspector Fitzgerald, a splendid type of man—he had not been long appointed inspector, I think only a year, and he had with him three men, Taylor, Carter and another fellow named Kenny. Fitzgerald was supposed to go through from MacPherson to Dawson, and some Indians came in and reported they had passed a Mounted Police Patrol, and they should have been in, and suspicion arose at once that there was something wrong. A telegram was sent from Superintendent Snider at Dawson to the Commissioner informing him that this Patrol was long overdue. Commissioner Perry ordered at once that a patrol should go out to look for these fellows. I know what the Commissioner's thoughts were, because he personally told me. He said, "I am afraid very much that we have lost the

patrol." A corporal, a splendid chap, whose name is either Kempston or Dempster, was sent out in command of that patrol. What the Commissioner surmised was true. He found, first, Taylor and Kenny. They were both dead, lying in the camp. They had left their camp kettles and things, and those poor fellows had suffered the tortures of hell several times over. We knew that, because afterwards we got Fitzgerald's diary, written up until February the 5th, or I think February the 6th was the last entry, in which he said that they were eating moose-hide, or rather trying to eat it; they were boiling moose-hide and the stuff they had on their carryalls, making soup of it. They had been crawling in and out of the rivers with a temperature of between forty and fifty below zero, and they had been eating their dogs, and this had caused some sort of disease to break out. In his diary Fitzgerald says he killed another dog for food. "Only five left. Everybody breaking out in body and skin." He attributed it to the dog meat. 200 miles back he says, "I think we will make it." As I have said, both Kenny and Taylor were found frozen to death, and further on Dempster and his patrol found Carter. Now, these men were laid out. Their faces were covered. When they found Carter his face was covered with some piece of rag or something, showing conclusively that the last man who died was Fitzgerald, because his body was found stretched out and frozen solid some distance away. Along side of Fitzgerald's body was found a piece of paper. That piece of paper today, I suppose, is unique, as a will. I had it brought down with the dispatch bag and his effects. On this piece of paper was written with a burnt stick, "I leave all money in bank and dispatch bag to my dearly beloved mother, Mrs. Blanche Fitzgerald, Halifax. Good-bye. God bless you all. S. G. Fitzgerald." That showed the class of man that Fitzgerald was. It is told that Fitzgerald could have got through, only he would not leave his comrades. That patrol was lost through Carter. Poor Carter lost his way, and then, of course, that ended the whole business. That was the worst disaster we ever had.

There was another duty we had to perform which was rather interesting. Many of you may think that you have just gone through prohibition in this country, and that is all there is to it. But this country was prohibitionist up to the year 1892, and it devolved upon the Mounted Police to cancel permits for liquor. You could get a permit in those days by applying to the Lieutenant Governor. You paid sixty cents a gallon, \$2.50 for five gallons. You could not get ten gallons; as a rule five was about the limit. When anybody got a permit for five gallons the whole town knew it; they were all there to meet you. This prohibition was a great game, believe me. We had to act as sort of enforcement officers. It was the first duty I performed in the Mounted Police. That was in the year 1899 down at Broadview, when we used to board two trains a day—one went one way and the other the other—sometimes the freight would go through and sometimes it would not, but that was the railway traffic in those days, and we had to search those trains and cancel the permits. The permits would be in the express car, and the owner of the liquor had to—what they call—"step on it", to save it in case the police came and wanted to know if he had a permit and he could not produce one. Rather a singular joke occurred over that permit business while I was there. The Sergeant's Mess up at the Barracks got short of beer. That was quite an unusual thing, you know! So they sent a telegraph message down to Bell, Portage la Prairie. They had ordered a carload. I didn't know anything about it. The message read "Ship forty-eight gallons of beer by express tonight to go on with." When I got in the express car that night at Broadview, I

said, "What is this?" "Why," said the express messenger, "this express car is full of beer." "Well," I said, "I don't know anything about it." "Yes," he said, "it is for the Mounted Police." In those days they would ship to anybody—to the Governor, if they could get away with it. I said "I guess it is a put-up job; it is going to somebody else." Well, there were 48 barrels of beer. I sent a telegram to Regina to say I had passed these forty-eight barrels, but there was no permit, and for them to look out. When the shipment came in there was between three and four hundred dollars express charges on these "forty-eight gallons to go on with." And, mind you, we had very heavy salaries in those days. I was drawing fifty cents a day; the sergeant drew a dollar a day; with a dollar and a quarter for a staff sergeant, and a dollar and a half for a staff sergeant on full pay. All those chaps had when they heard about this thing was a few dollars in the canteen fund—quite a contrast from hearing you talk tonight in this Mounted Police Lodge about tens of thousands of dollars—but they rustled around, and they made the brewer come to the rescue, because they said nobody but a damn fool would have shipped forty-eight barrels when he got an order for forty-eight gallons.

I don't suppose the Worshipful Master, pro tem, will agree with me, but I want to say this, that the Mounted Police came into prominence throughout the Dominion of Canada between the years 1886 and 1906, during the commissionerships of the late Colonel Herchmer and Major General Perry. Those two gentlemen are, in my opinion, responsible for the high state of efficiency for which the Mounted Police are known throughout the Dominion. Colonel Herchmer was a great disciplinarian. A lot of us used to think he was a bit of a tyrant, but nevertheless he was very good to the men. He liked to see them engaged in athletics and so forth, but woe betide you if you came into the orderly room the next day; you knew something about it! Commissioner Perry, I think, who had served in the Force from 1883 up until three or four years ago, achieved a large part of the good results which the Government attributed to the Mounted Police.

I could ramble on for hours. There is one matter I would like to mention in speaking, as I consider I am doing, to the leading citizens of this city. In the year 1916 Commissioner Perry had on his hands a lot of serious work. The war was on, and he was administering the criminal law of this Western country, that is, between Alberta and Saskatchewan. His ranks were getting depleted, and he went to the present Grand Master of Saskatchewan, that is, Mr. Justice Martin, who was then Premier of this Province, and he said to him, "I can no longer continue to police the Province as we have done. The war has placed other duties in our hands, and you will have to arrange to police your own Province." That was a kind of knockout blow. The Premier said, "Well, Commissioner, I cannot take that from you. You will have to get a letter from the Prime Minister of Canada annulling the contract." That letter was forthcoming, and in the year 1917 the Saskatchewan Provincial Police took over the duties that had been performed by the North-West Mounted Police. I believe the citizens of this Province consider that the Saskatchewan Provincial Police have done exceptionally well in carrying out the criminal law. It is mooted that the Mounted Police are coming back; that the Government of this Province is entering into some arrangement with the Federal Government, and they are going to bring the Mounted Police back to take over those duties. I want to tell them that they won't find it the same old business. It will be quite different work. You won't be chasing criminals on horseback, because the criminal of today is travelling in an automobile, and

you will have to be equipped with modern appliances of all kinds. In the old days we had good horses, and our horses were just a little better than the others; therefore we were able to overhaul the gentleman on horse-back, or the man in the wagon or in the buckboard; but today, with these criminals running around in high-powered motor cars, the Mounted Police will have their hands full, and will need the most modern appliances.

Before I close I would like to say this, that a lot of the success achieved by the Mounted Police in the past was the result of the wonderful assistance we received from the judiciary of the North-West as it then existed. We had five judges. I know we have a learned Judge of the King's Bench here tonight, and that is the reason I am giving this. The judges in those days used to support the Police pretty well. We hadn't all these lawyers, and we got away with a lot of stuff that possibly would have been thrown out on appeal today. I want to give you a judgment rendered by one of our learned judges, and reported in Volume One of the Western Law Reports.

A learned judge of French extraction, not of the Manitoba Bench, and not residing one thousand miles from the City of Calgary, gave the following remarkable sentence for horse stealing: "Prisoner, de evidence is conflicting, but I find you guilty, and sentence you to three months in the guard room. De evidence, as I say, is very conflicting; but if I were sure, if I was quite sure dat you stole dat horse, I would give you two years in the Manitoba penitentiary." That was reported in a Western Law Journal, and the lawyer in the case, when he read this, said, "Who in the devil sent that thing there? I will have to go in and square myself with the judge." So he went in and he said, "I would like to show you this, but I can assure you I had nothing to do with it." So the judge read it, and he said, "You can tell dat man dat I speak as good English as he can."

I have gone very hurriedly over a few things that happened in the old days of the Mounted Police. I would like, as I am closing my little address, to read a couple of verses that were addressed to the Australian troops on the eve of their departure for home; and what applies to them is not less fitting for us in Canada:

"We have drunk to the King—God bless him!

We may drink to our sweethearts too;

We drink to the boys in khaki and the sailor lads in blue;

But there's one more toast to be honoured, so in silence your glasses take,
And drink to the men of Britain who have died for Britain's sake.

From field and mine and city they rushed to the jaws of death,

With a laugh at the enemy's cannon, with a smile with their latest breath.

And now they're at rest, sleeping, where they fell on an alien shore,

But their graves are here in Britain in our hearts for evermore."

A. W. Nichols *W. M.* **AUTOGRAPHS**

Fiftieth Anniversary Booklet

Compiled and arranged by

M.W. Bro. DOUGLAS FRASER

R.W. Bro. ROBT. A. TATE

